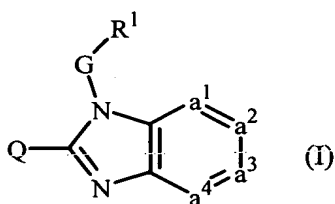


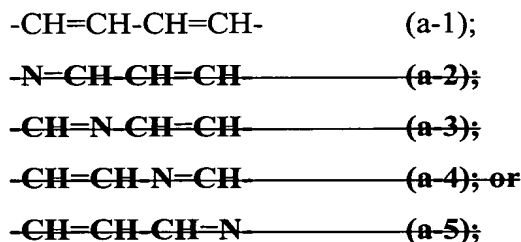
This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

**Listing of Claims:**

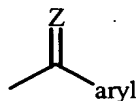
1. (*currently amended*) A compound of formula



a prodrug, *N*-oxide, addition salt, quaternary amine, metal complex or stereochemically isomeric form thereof wherein  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  represents a bivalent radical of formula

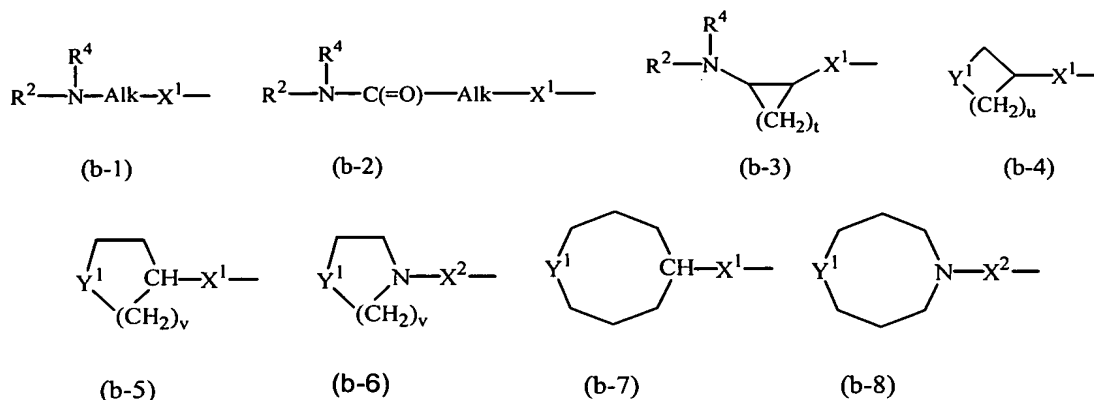


wherein each hydrogen atom in the radical (a-1) ~~radicals (a-1), (a-2), (a-3), (a-4) and (a-5)~~ may optionally be replaced by halo, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, nitro, amino, hydroxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, polyhaloC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, carboxyl, aminoC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, mono- or di(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)aminoC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, hydroxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, or a radical of formula



wherein  $=Z$  is  $=O$ ,  $=CH-C(=O)-NR^{5a}R^{5b}$ ,  $=CH_2$ ,  $=CH-C_{1-6}alkyl$ ,  $=N-OH$  or  $=N-O-C_{1-6}alkyl$ ;

Q is a radical of formula



wherein

Alk is  $C_{1-6}$ alkanediyl;

$Y^1$  is a bivalent radical of formula  $-NR^2-$  or  $-CH(NR^2R^4)-$ ;

$X^1$  is  $NR^4$ , S,  $S(=O)$ ,  $S(=O)_2$ , O,  $CH_2$ ,  $C(=O)$ ,  $C(=CH_2)$ ,  $CH(OH)$ ,  $CH(CH_3)$ ,  $CH(OCH_3)$ ,  $CH(SCH_3)$ ,  $CH(NR^{5a}R^{5b})$ ,  $CH_2-NR^4$  or  $NR^4-CH_2$ ;

$X^2$  is a direct bond,  $CH_2$ ,  $C(=O)$ ,  $NR^4$ ,  $C_{1-4}$ alkyl- $NR^4$ ,  $NR^4-C_{1-4}$ alkyl;

t is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

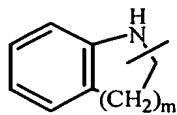
u is 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5;

v is 2 or 3; and

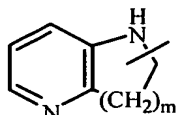
whereby each hydrogen atom in Alk and the carbocycles and the heterocycles defined in radicals (b-3), (b-4), (b-5), (b-6), (b-7) and (b-8) may optionally be replaced by  $R^3$ ; with the proviso that when  $R^3$  is hydroxy or  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy, then  $R^3$  can not replace a hydrogen atom in the  $\alpha$  position relative to a nitrogen atom;

G is a direct bond or  $C_{1-10}$ alkanediyl optionally substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy, aryl $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy,  $C_{1-6}$ alkylthio, aryl $C_{1-6}$ alkylthio, arylcarbonyl,  $HO(-CH_2-CH_2-O)_n-$ ,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy $(-CH_2-CH_2-O)_n-$ , aryl $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy $(-CH_2-CH_2-O)_n-$ , amino, mono- or di( $C_{1-6}$ alkyl)amino,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxycarbonylamino and aryl;

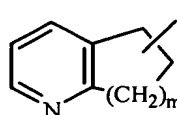
$R^1$  is a bicyclic heterocycle selected from quinoliny, quinoxaliny, benzofurany, benzothiény, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzthiazolyl, pyridopyridyl, naphthiridinyl, 1*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridinyl, 3*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridinyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, 2,3-dihydro-1,4-dioxino[2,3-*b*]pyridyl or a radical of formula



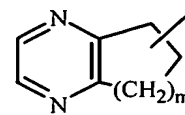
(c-1)



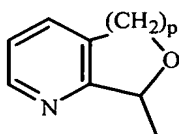
(c-2)



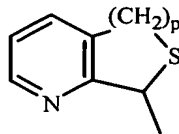
(c-3)



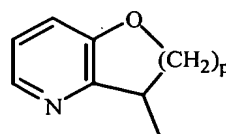
(c-4)



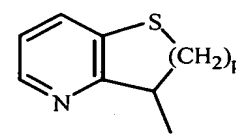
(c-5)



(c-6)



(c-7)



(c-8)

and said bicyclic heterocycles may optionally be substituted in either of the two cycles with 1 or where possible more, such as 2, 3 or 4, substituents selected from halo, hydroxy, amino, cyano, carboxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylthio, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, aryl, arylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, arylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, hydroxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, mono- or di(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)amino, mono- or di(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)aminoC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, polyhaloC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonylamino, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl-SO<sub>2</sub>-NR<sup>5c</sup>-, aryl-SO<sub>2</sub>-NR<sup>5c</sup>-, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, -C(=O)-NR<sup>5c</sup>R<sup>5d</sup>, HO(-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O)<sub>n</sub>-, halo(-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O)<sub>n</sub>-, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy(-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O)<sub>n</sub>-, arylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy(-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O)<sub>n</sub>- and mono- or di(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)amino(-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O)<sub>n</sub>-;

each n independently is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

each m independently is 1 or 2;

each p independently is 1 or 2;

each R<sup>2</sup> independently is hydrogen, formyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonyl, Hetcarbonyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, homopiperidinyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl substituted with N(R<sup>6</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, or C<sub>1-10</sub>alkyl substituted with N(R<sup>6</sup>)<sub>2</sub> and optionally with a second, third or fourth substituent selected from amino, hydroxy, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>2-5</sub>alkanediyl, piperidinyl, mono- or di(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)amino, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonylamino, aryl and aryloxy;

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, hydroxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, arylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl or arylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy;

R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl or arylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;

R<sup>5a</sup>, R<sup>5b</sup>, R<sup>5c</sup> and R<sup>5d</sup> each independently are hydrogen or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl; or

$R^{5a}$  and  $R^{5b}$ , or  $R^{5c}$  and  $R^{5d}$  taken together form a bivalent radical of formula  $-(CH_2)_s-$  wherein  $s$  is 4 or 5;

$R^6$  is hydrogen,  $C_{1-4}$ alkyl, formyl, hydroxy $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ alkylcarbonyl or  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxycarbonyl;

aryl is phenyl or phenyl substituted with 1 or more, such as 2, 3 or 4, substituents selected from halo, hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, hydroxy $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, polyhalo $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, and  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy; and

Het is pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl.

2. (cancelled)

3. (previously presented) A compound according to claim 1, wherein  $Q$  is a radical of formula (b-5) wherein  $v$  is 2 and  $Y^1$  is  $-NR^2-$ .

4. (previously presented) A compound according to claim 1, wherein  $R^2$  is  $C_{1-10}$ alkyl substituted with  $NHR^6$ .

5. (previously presented) A compound according to claim 1, wherein  $G$  is a direct bond or  $C_{1-10}$ alkanediyl optionally substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy, aryl $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy,  $HO(-CH_2-CH_2-O)_n-$ ,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy $(-CH_2-CH_2-O)_n-$ , aryl $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy $(-CH_2-CH_2-O)_n-$ .

6. (currently amended) A compound according to claim 1, wherein the compound is  
( $\pm$ )- $N$ -[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-4-methyl-1-[1-(8-quinolinyl)ethyl]-  
*1H*-benzimidazol-2-amine monohydrate;  
( $\pm$ )- $N$ -[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-(2-bromo-5,6,7,8-  
tetrahydro-8-quinolinyl)-*1H*-benzimidazol-2-amine trihydrochloride trihydrate;  
( $\pm$ )- $N$ -[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(2-ethoxyethoxy)-8-  
quinolinylmethyl]-4-methyl-*1H*-benzimidazol-2-amine;  
( $\pm$ )- $N$ -[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-(2-chloro-5,6,7,8-  
tetrahydro-5-quinoxaliny)-*1H*-benzimidazol-2-amine trihydrochloride trihydrate;

(±)-*N*-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(1-methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-4-yl)methyl]-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-amine;

(±)-*N*-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-(ethoxy-8-quinolinylmethyl)-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-amine;

(±)-*N*-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-4-methyl-1-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5-quinoxaliny)-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-amine;

~~(±)-*N*-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-7-methyl-3-(8-quinolinylmethyl)-3*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridin-2-amine tetrahydrochloride trihydrate;~~

~~(±)-*N*-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-7-methyl-3-(8-quinolinylmethyl)-3*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridin-2-amine tetrahydrochloride monohydrate;~~

~~(±)-*N*-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-(8-quinolinylmethyl)-1*H*-imidazo[4,5-*c*]pyridin-2-amine trihydrochloride dihydrate;~~

*N*-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-4-methyl-1-(8-quinolinylmethyl)-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-amine;

*N*-[1-(8-quinolinylmethyl)-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl]-1,3-propanediamine trihydrochloride monohydrate;

(±)-*N*-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(2-ethoxyethoxy)-8-quinolinylmethyl]-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-amine trihydrochloride dihydrate;

~~(±)-*N*-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-(8-quinolinylmethyl)-1*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridine-2-amine trihydrochloride dihydrate;~~

(±)-*N*-[1-[1-(aminomethyl)-2-methylpropyl]-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(2-ethoxyethoxy)-8-quinolinylmethyl]-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-amine;

~~(±)-*N*-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-3-(2-quinolinylmethyl)-3*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridin-2-amine trihydrochloride trihydrate;~~

(±)-*N*-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-(1-isoquinolinylmethyl)-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-amine trihydrochloride trihydrate;

*N*-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5-quinoxaliny)-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-amine trihydrochloride trihydrate;

~~(±)-*N*-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-3-(quinolinylmethyl)-3*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridin-2-amine;~~

(±)-*N*-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-4-methyl-1-(8-quinolinylmethyl)-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-amine;

(±)-*N*-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-(2-chloro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5-quinoxaliny)-4-methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-amine trihydrochloride trihydrate;

(±)-*N*-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2,3-dimethyl-5-quinoxaliny)-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-amine trihydrochloride trihydrate;

(±)-*N*-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(2-ethoxyethoxy)-8-quinolinylmethyl]-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-amine;

(±)-*N*-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-(3-chloro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5-quinoxaliny)-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-amine trihydrochloride monohydrate;

(±)-*N*-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-(3-chloro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5-quinoxaliny)-4-methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-amine trihydrochloride dihydrate;

(±)-*N*-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(2-ethoxyethoxy)-8-quinolinylmethyl]-4-methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-amine monohydrate;

~~(±)-*N*-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-3-(8-quinolinylmethyl)-3*H*-imidazo[4,5-*c*]pyridin-2-amine trihydrochloride tetrahydrate;~~

~~(±)-*N*-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-3-(8-quinolinylmethyl)-3*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridin-2-amine;~~

(±)-*N*-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-4-methyl-1-[(1-methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-4-yl)methyl]-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-amine;

(±)-*N*-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-(2-chloro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5-quinoxaliny)-4-methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-2-amine;

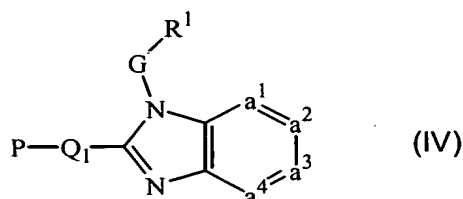
a prodrug, *N*-oxide, addition salt, quaternary amine, metal complex or stereochemically isomeric form thereof.

7. (currently amended) A method of ~~using as a medicine~~ treating a respiratory syncytial viral infection, comprising the step of administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 and 3 to 6 .

8. *(previously presented)* A pharmaceutical composition, comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and as active ingredient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 and 3 to 6.

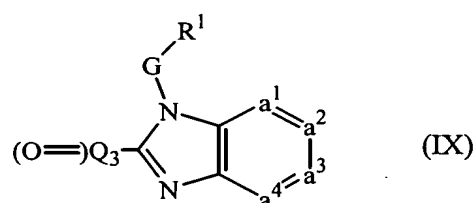
9. *(previously presented)* A process of preparing a composition as claimed in claim 8, comprising the step of intimately mixing said carrier with said compound.

10. *(original)* An intermediate of formula



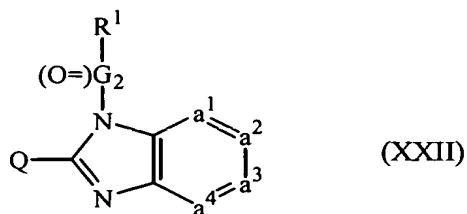
with  $R^1$ , G and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 1, P being a protective group, and  $Q_1$  being defined as Q according to claim 1 but being devoided of the  $R^2$  or  $R^6$  substituent.

11. *(original)* An intermediate of formula



with  $R^1$ , G and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 1, and  $(O=)Q_3$  being a carbonyl derivative of Q, said Q being defined according to claim 1, provided that it is devoided of the  $NR^2R^4$  or  $NR^2$  substituent.

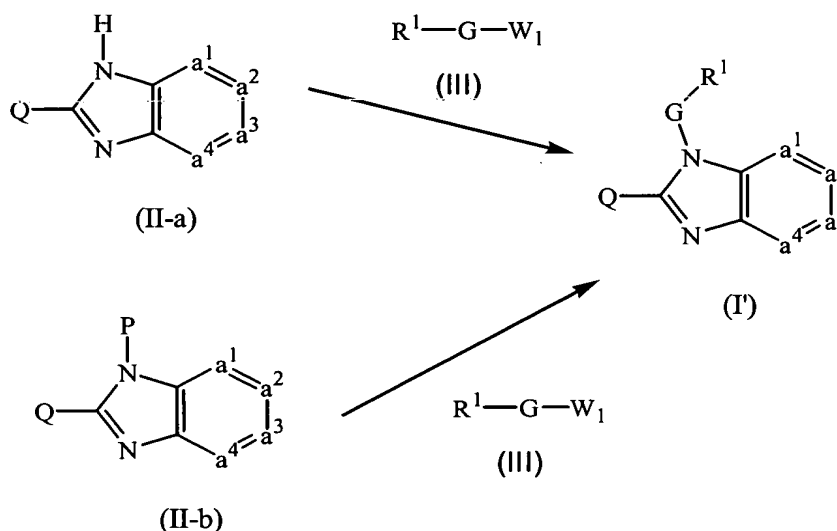
12. *(original)* An intermediate of formula



with  $R^1$ , Q and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 1, and  $(O=)G_2$  being a carbonyl derivative of G, said G being defined according to claim 1.

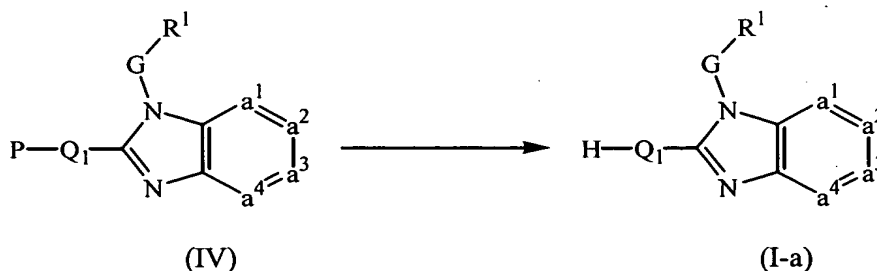
13. *(previously presented)* A process of preparing a compound as claimed in claim 1, comprising at least one step selected from the group consisting of:

a) reacting an intermediate of formula (II-a) or (II-b) with an intermediate of formula (III)



with  $R^1$ , G, Q and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 1, and  $W_1$  being a suitable leaving group, in the presence of a suitable base and in a suitable reaction-inert solvent;

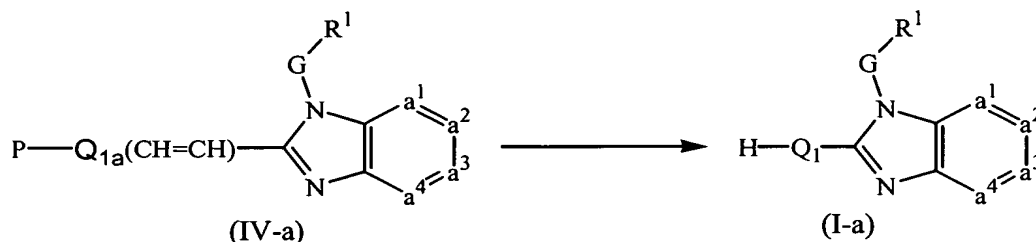
b) deprotecting an intermediate of formula (IV)



with  $R^1$ , G, and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 1,  $H-Q_1$  being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that  $R^2$  or at least one  $R^6$  substituent is hydrogen, and P being a protective group;

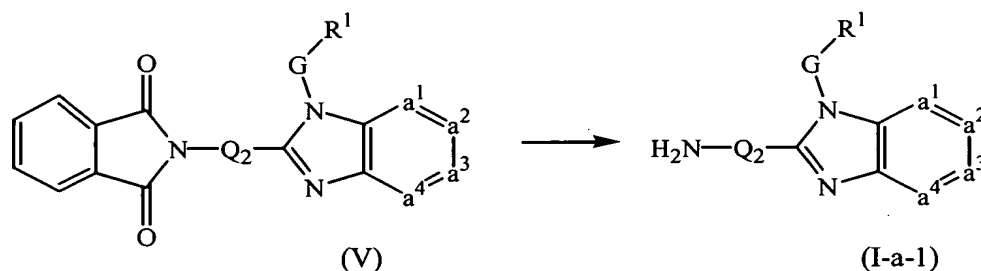


- c) deprotecting and reducing an intermediate of formula (IV-a)



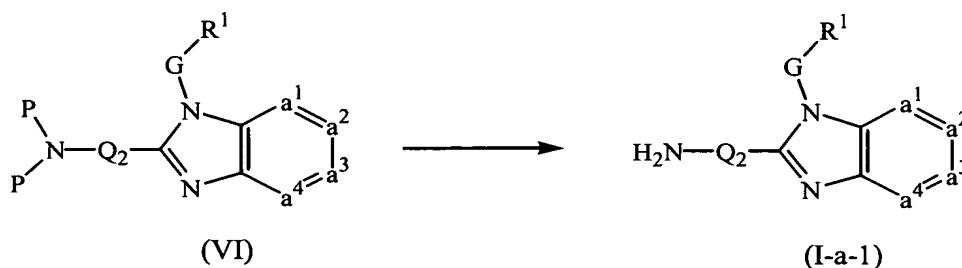
with  $R^1$ ,  $G$ , and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 1,  $H-Q_1$  being defined as  $Q$  according to claim 1 provided that  $R^2$  or at least one  $R^6$  substituent is hydrogen,  $Q_{1a}(CH=CH)$  being defined as  $Q_1$  provided that  $Q_1$  comprises an unsaturated bond, and  $P$  being a protective group;

- d) deprotecting an intermediate of formula (V)



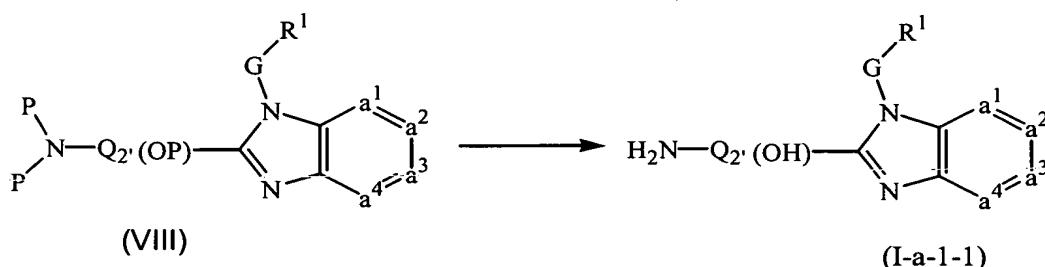
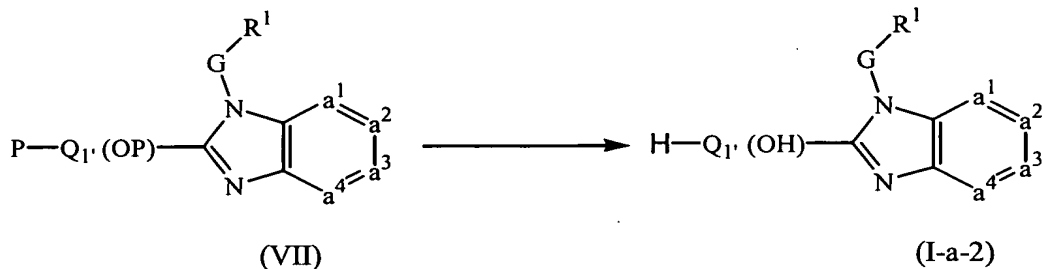
with  $R^1$ ,  $G$ , and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 1, and  $H_2N-Q_2$  being defined as  $Q$  according to claim 1 provided that both  $R^6$  substituents are hydrogen or  $R^2$  and  $R^4$  are both hydrogen;

- e) deprotecting an intermediate of formula (VI)



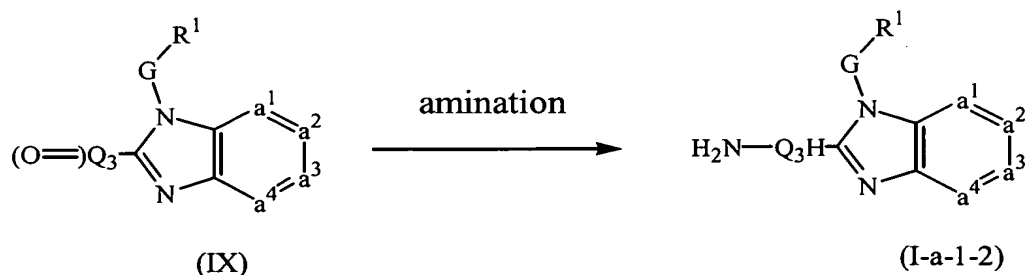
with  $R^1$ ,  $G$ , and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 1, and  $H_2N-Q_2$  being defined as  $Q$  according to claim 1 provided that both  $R^6$  substituents are hydrogen or  $R^2$  and  $R^4$  are both hydrogen, and  $P$  being a protective group;

- f) deprotecting an intermediate of formula (VII) or (VIII)



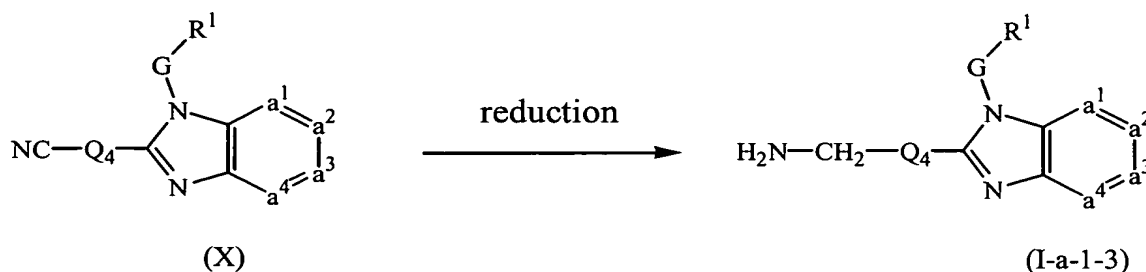
with  $R^1$ , G, and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 1,  $H-Q_1'(OH)$  being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that  $R^2$  or at least one  $R^6$  substituent is hydrogen and provided that Q comprises a hydroxy moiety,  $H_2N-Q_2'(OH)$  being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that both  $R^6$  substituents are hydrogen or  $R^2$  and  $R^4$  are both hydrogen and provided that Q comprises a hydroxy moiety, and P being a protective group;

g) amination of an intermediate of formula (IX)



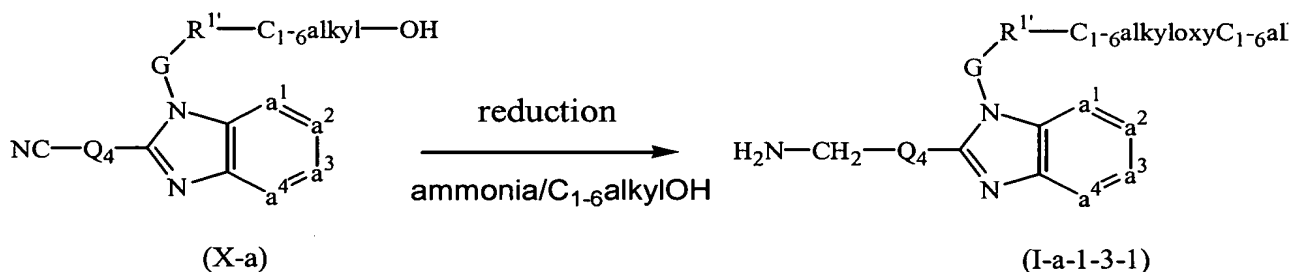
with  $R^1$ , G, and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 1, and  $H_2N-Q_3H$  being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that both  $R^6$  substituents are hydrogen or  $R^2$  and  $R^4$  are both hydrogen, and the carbon adjacent to the nitrogen carrying the  $R^6$ , or  $R^2$  and  $R^4$  substituents contains at least one hydrogen, in the presence of a suitable amination reagent;

h) reducing an intermediate of formula (X)



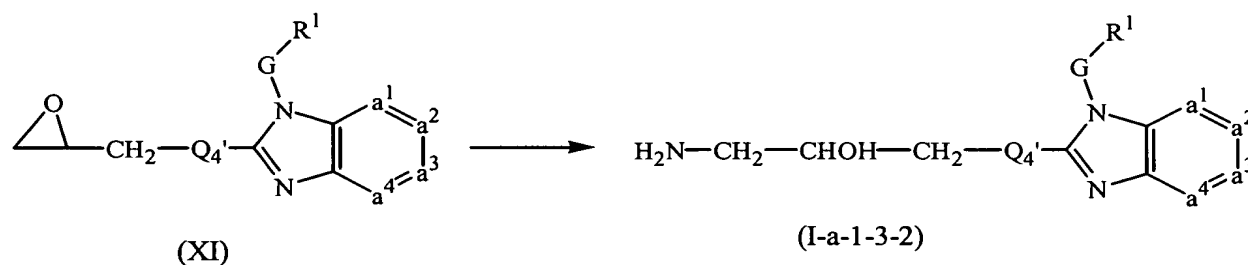
with  $R^1$ , G, and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 1, and  $H_2N-CH_2-Q_4$  being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that Q comprises a  $-CH_2-NH_2$  moiety, in the presence of a suitable reducing agent;

- i) reducing an intermediate of formula (X-a)



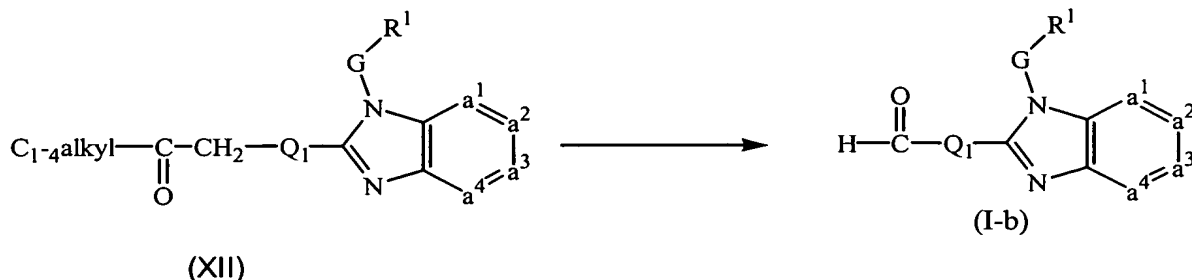
with G, and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 1,  $H_2N-CH_2-Q_4$  being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that Q comprises a  $-CH_2-NH_2$  moiety, and  $R^1$  being defined as  $R^1$  according to claim 1 provided that it comprises at least one substituent, in the presence of a suitable reducing agent and suitable solvent;

- j) amination of an intermediate of formula (XI)



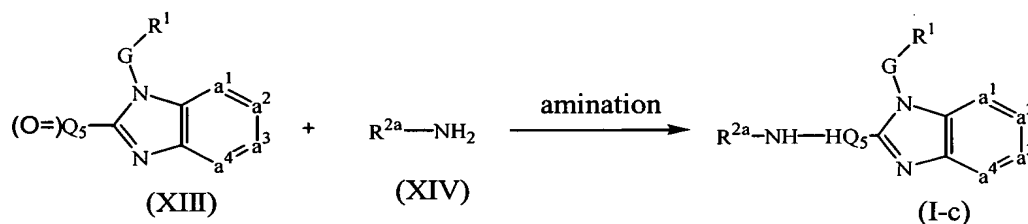
with  $R^1$ , G, and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 1, and  $H_2N-CH_2-CHOH-CH_2-Q_4'$  being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that Q comprises a  $CH_2-CHOH-CH_2-NH_2$  moiety, in the presence of a suitable amination reagent;

- k) reacting an intermediate of formula (XII) with formic acid, formamide and ammonia



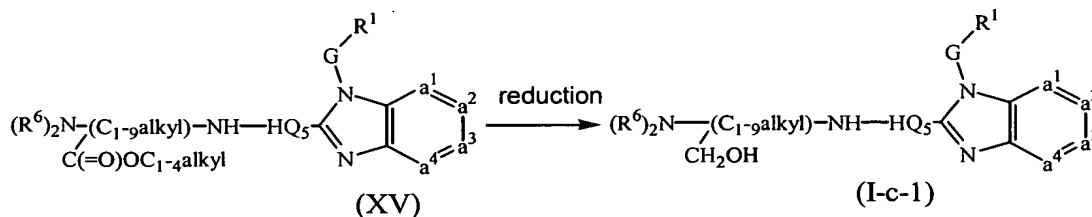
with R<sup>1</sup>, G, and -a<sup>1</sup>=a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>=a<sup>4</sup>- defined as in claim 1, and H-C(=O)-Q<sub>1</sub> being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that R<sup>2</sup> or at least one R<sup>6</sup> substituent is formyl;

- l) amination of an intermediate of formula (XIII) by reaction with an intermediate of formula (XIV)



with R<sup>1</sup>, G, and -a<sup>1</sup>=a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>=a<sup>4</sup>- defined as in claim 1, and R<sup>2a</sup>-NH-HQ<sub>5</sub> being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that R<sup>2</sup> is other than hydrogen and is represented by R<sup>2a</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen, and the carbon atom adjacent to the nitrogen atom carrying the R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> substituents, carries also at least one hydrogen atom, in the presence of a suitable reducing agent;

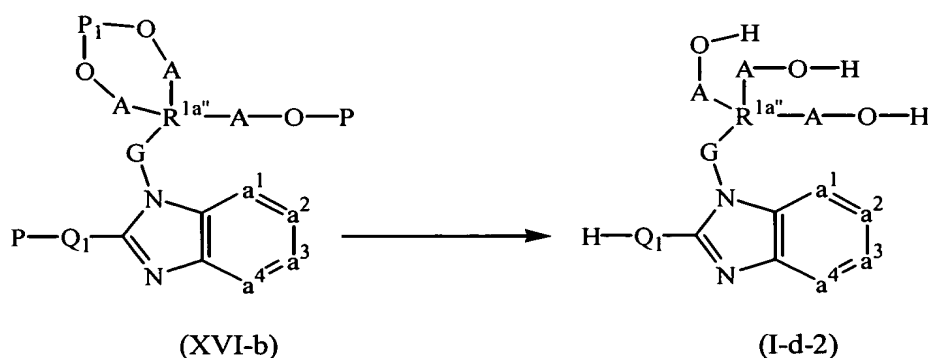
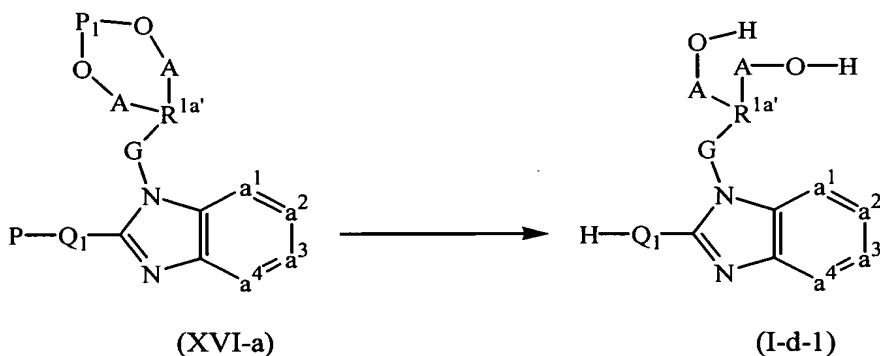
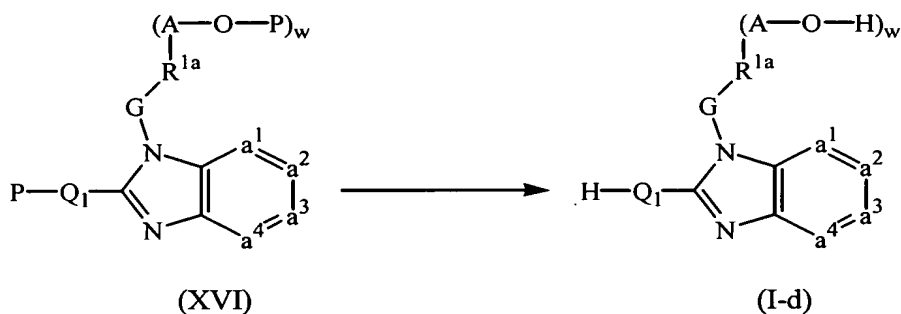
- m) reducing an intermediate of formula (XV)



with R<sup>1</sup>, G, and -a<sup>1</sup>=a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>=a<sup>4</sup>- defined as in claim 1, and (R<sup>6</sup>)<sub>2</sub>N-[(C<sub>1-9</sub>alkyl)CH<sub>2</sub>OH]-NH-HQ<sub>5</sub> being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that R<sup>2</sup> is other than hydrogen and is represented by C<sub>1-10</sub>alkyl substituted with N(R<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and with hydroxy, and the carbon atom carrying the hydroxy, carries also two hydrogen atoms, and provided that R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen,

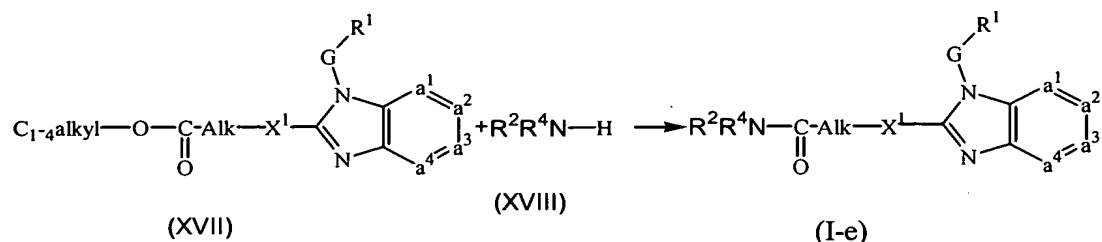
and the carbon atom adjacent to the nitrogen atom carrying the  $R^2$  and  $R^4$  substituents, carries also at least one hydrogen atom, with a suitable reducing agent;

- n) deprotecting an intermediate of formula (XVI), (XVI-a) or (XVI-b)



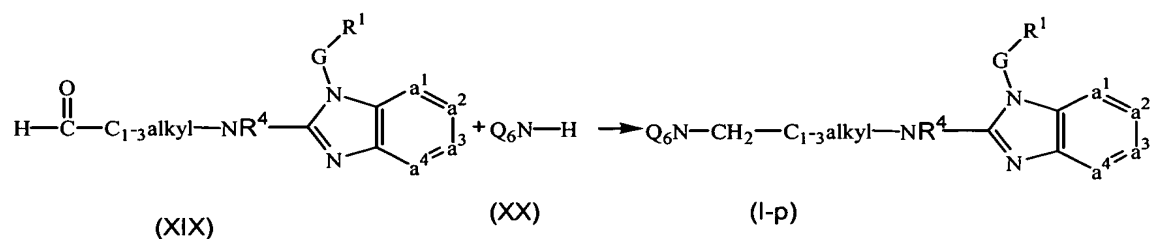
with G, and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 1, and H-Q<sub>1</sub> being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that  $R^2$  or at least one  $R^6$  substituent is hydrogen, and  $R^{1a}-(A-O-H)_w$ ,  $R^{1a'}-(A-O-H)_2$  and  $R^{1a''}-(A-O-H)_3$  being defined as  $R^1$  according to claim 1 provided that  $R^1$  is substituted with hydroxy, hydroxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, or HO(-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O)<sub>n</sub>-, with w being an integer from 1 to 4 and P or P<sub>1</sub> being a suitable protecting group, with a suitable acid.

- o) amination of an intermediate of formula (XVII)



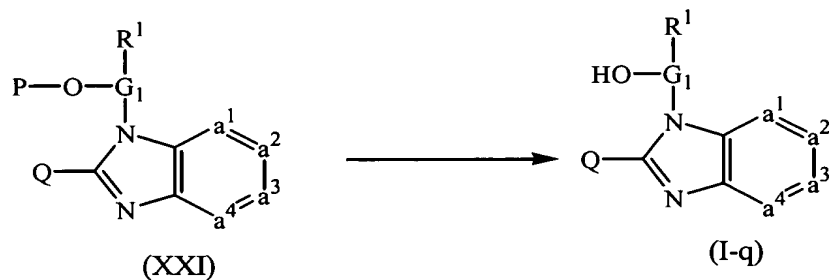
with  $\text{R}^1$ , G,  $-\text{a}^1=\text{a}^2-\text{a}^3=\text{a}^4-$ , Alk,  $\text{X}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^4$  defined as in claim 1, in the presence of a suitable amination agent;

- p) amination of an intermediate of formula (XIX)



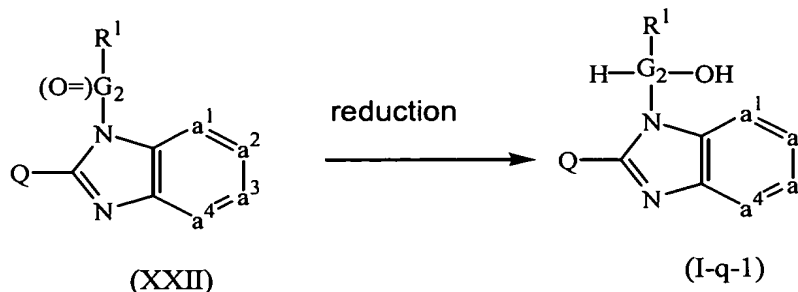
with  $\text{R}^1$ , G, and  $-\text{a}^1=\text{a}^2-\text{a}^3=\text{a}^4-$  defined as in claim 1, and  $\text{Q}_6\text{N}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}_{1-3}\text{alkyl}-\text{NR}^4$  being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that in the definition of Q,  $\text{X}^2$  is  $\text{C}_{2-4}\text{alkyl}-\text{NR}^4$ , in the presence of a suitable amination agent;

- q) deprotecting an intermediate of formula (XXI)



with  $\text{R}^1$ , Q, and  $-\text{a}^1=\text{a}^2-\text{a}^3=\text{a}^4-$  defined as in claim 1, and  $\text{HO}-\text{G}_1$  being defined as G according to claim 1 provided that G is substituted with hydroxy or  $\text{HO}-(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n$ ; and

- r) reducing an intermediate of formula (XXII)



with  $R^1$ , Q, and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 1, and H-G<sub>2</sub>-OH being defined as G according to claim 1 provided that G is substituted with hydroxy and the carbon atom carrying the hydroxy substituent carries also at least one hydrogen, in the presence of a suitable reducing agent.

14. *(cancelled)*

15. *(cancelled)*

16. *(previously added)* The process of claim 13, further comprising the step of converting compound of formula (I'), stereochemically isomeric forms, metal complexes, quaternary amines or N-oxide forms thereof, into a therapeutically active non-toxic acid addition salt by treatment with an acid.

17. *(previously added)* The process of claim 13, further comprising the step of converting compound of formula (I'), stereochemically isomeric forms, metal complexes, quaternary amines or N-oxide forms thereof, into a therapeutically active non-toxic base addition salt by treatment with alkali.

18. *(previously added)* The process of claim 13, further comprising the step of converting the acid addition salt form of compound of formula (I'), stereochemically isomeric forms, metal complexes, quaternary amines or N-oxide forms thereof, into the free base by treatment with alkali.

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**Office Action Dated:** November 20, 2003

**PATENT**

19. *(previously added)*        The process of claim 13, further comprising the step of converting the base addition salt form of compound of formula (I'), stereochemically isomeric forms, metal complexes, quaternary amines or *N*-oxide forms thereof, into the free acid by treatment with acid.